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(54) OILY MAKE-UP COSMETIC

(57)Abstract:
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an oily make-up composition having excellent luster and an excellent feel and stability with time.
SOLUTION: This oily make-up cosmetic comprises an oligoester obtained from (a) a 8-30C fatty acid or hydroxyfatty acid (straight-chain or branched- chain, saturated or unsaturated), (b) a 12-36C straight-chain or branched-chain dibasic acid and (c) glycerol or a glycerol condensate and a hydrocarbon having branched structure.

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1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]
[Claim 1] The charge of oily makeup makeup containing the oligo ester obtained from the following component, and the hydrocarbon which has branching structure.
(a) The fatty acid or hydroxyfatty acid (the straight chain or branching, saturation, or partial saturation) of carbon numbers 8-30
(b) The straight chain, branching dibasic-acid (c) glycerol, or glycerol condensate [claim 2] of carbon numbers 12-36 The charge of oily makeup makeup according to claim 1 whose content of the hydrocarbon with which the content of oligo ester has 0.5 to 10 mass % and branching structure is five to 80 mass %.
[Claim 3] The charge of oily makeup makeup according to claim 2 whose hydrocarbon which has branching structure is an isoparaffin system hydrocarbon.
[Claim 4] The charge of oily makeup makeup according to claim 2 whose hydrocarbon which has branching structure is polybutene or hydrogenation polybutene.
[Claim 5] claims 1-4 which are what oligo ester becomes from the following component -- either -- the charge of oily makeup makeup of a publication.
(a) A behenic acid (b) eicosane diacid (c) glycerol or a glycerol condensate

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[Translation done.]

TECHNICAL FIELD

[Field of the Invention] About the charge of oily makeup makeup, this invention directs the smooth feel and the outstanding luster at the time of spreading, and offers the charge of oily makeup makeup excellent also in stability with the passage of time.

[Translation done.]

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, it is clear the charge's of this invention of oily makeup makeup to excel in luster, or the feel and preservation stability at the time of spreading.

[Translation done.]

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[Description of the Prior Art] Blending conventionally the hydrocarbon which has branching structures, such as polybutene, with the charge of oily makeup makeup asked for the luster of a result is performed broadly. And or it solidifies the charge of oily makeup makeup containing this hydrocarbon, it is well-known to blend a solid wax or a palmitic-acid dextrin as a gelling agent in order to raise viscosity. However, when a solid wax was blended with the charge of oily makeup makeup asked for luster, when there were few the loadings, an oil float phenomenon (sweating) tended to happen, and there was a problem by which the luster of a result will be spoiled with buildup of the loadings. Moreover, although the palmitic-acid dextrin was an oily gelling agent which has the gelation ability which was excellent to the broad oily basis, to polybutene etc., gelation ability does not function effectively, and the charge of oily makeup makeup obtained as a result could not become a desired degree of hardness or viscosity easily, and it was easy to cause lowering of a degree of hardness or viscosity in the passage of time, and had the problem of dissociating when the worst. Although these problems are solvable to some extent by increasing the loadings of a palmitic-acid dextrin, while causing aggravation of a feel, luster will be spoiled like the case where a solid wax is blended.
[0003] On the other hand, the oligo ester obtained from the straight chain or the branching dibasic acid, the (c) glycerol, or glycerol condensate of the fatty acid of the (a) carbon numbers 8-30 or hydroxyfatty acid (a straight chain or branching, saturation, or partial saturation), and the (b) carbon numbers 12-36 is the well-known matter (JP,61-7403,B, JP,7-126604,A), and it is reported that it is also effective as an emulsification assistant in emulsification pharmaceutical preparation (JP,2000-219617,A). However, in the charge of oily makeup makeup which uses as an indispensable component the hydrocarbon which has branching structure, it was not known by blending this that the conventional trouble will be solvable as mentioned above.

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EXAMPLE

[Example] Hereafter, an example and the example of a comparison explain this invention to a detail further. In addition, "NOMUKOTO HK-G" by the Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd. was used for the glyceryl in the following formulas (behenic acid / eicosane diacid).

[0020] The evaluation approach for the various properties of each charge of oily makeup makeup of an example and the example of a comparison is shown below.

[0021] The classification which shows a [skin usefulness evaluation] special panelist to the following from the number of panelists it was judged that 20 persons prepared at a time for every evaluation item (however, a panelist may overlap according to items), and excelled in each evaluation criteria estimated.

[0022]

２０人中「良い」と答えた人数	評　価
１５人以上	◎
１０～１４人	○
５～９人	△
０～４人	×

[0023] The charge of [degree-of-hardness] oiliness makeup makeup was filled up with 100 degrees C into the ointment jar of capacity 10mL after degassing, it was left in the 30-degree C thermostat after radiationnal-cooling solidification for 6 hours or more, and peak value when measuring with a rheometer (RHEO[by the Sun science company] TEX and diameter of plunger:10mmphi, stand rise speed:1 mm/sec) was made into the degree of hardness.

[0024] That in which ** and abnormalities arose the thing which pays the charge of [stability] oiliness makeup makeup to each thermostat (5 degrees C, 30 degrees C, and 45 degrees C), and observes whether there is any quality change for three months, and by which the signs from which O and abnormalities happen that which is completely satisfactory are observed was made into x.

[0025]

An example 1, the examples 1-2 (casting type solid oiliness lip stick) of a comparison

The presentation shown below (a figure is mass %) : Polybutene 25.0 malate diisostearyl 25.0 hydroxy stearin acid 2-ethylhexyl Residue liquid paraffin 5.0 iso nonoic acid iso tridecyl 3.0 red No. 202 0.4 titanium oxide 1.0 red-ocher covering mica titanium In 5.0, if glyceryl, a ceresin, and a palmitic-acid dextrin are added how much as a gelling agent (behenic acid / eicosane diacid), respectively, it can consider as a solid oiliness lip stick, and can be in a brush or a finger, and condition is the optimal (said degree-of-hardness measuring method). It examined whether it would become 200g order, the solid oiliness lip stick shown in Table 1 according to the result was slushed into the compact container made of resin after preparation with the conventional method, and various evaluations were performed. The evaluation result is also collectively shown in Table 1.

[0026]

[Table 1]

	実施例	比較例	
	1	1	2
(ベヘン酸／エイコサン二酸)グリセリル	4.0		
セレシン		8.0	
パルミチン酸デキストリン			12.0
ポリブテン	25.0	25.0	25.0
リンゴ酸ジイソステアリル	25.0	25.0	25.0
ヒドロキシステアリン酸2－エチルヘキシル	残量	残量	残量
流動パラフィン	5.0	5.0	5.0
イソノナン酸イソトリデシル	3.0	3.0	3.0
赤色202号	0.4	0.4	0.4
酸化チタン	1.0	1.0	1.0
ベンガラ被覆雲母チタン	5.0	5.0	5.0
塗布時のつや	◎	○	△
感触	◎	△	×
保存安定性	○	×(※)	○
硬度	210	200	200

※:30℃及び45℃で発汗

[0027] The lip stick of this invention was excellent in the luster at the time of spreading, a feel, and preservation stability so that clearly from the result of Table 1.
[0028]
Examples 2-3, the examples 3-5 (liquefied lip gloss) of a comparison
According to the formula shown in Table 2, the bottle container with a brush was filled up with liquefied lip gloss after preparation with the conventional method, and various evaluations were performed. The evaluation result is also collectively shown in Table 2.
[0029]
[Table 2]

	実施例		比較例		
	2	3	3	4	5
(ベヘン酸/エイコサン二酸)グリセリル	0.5	2.0			0.5
パルミチン酸デキストリン			5.0	5.0	
水素添加ポリブテン	80.0	40.0	80.0	40.0	90.0
リンゴ酸ジイソステアリル		20.0		20.0	
ヒドロキシステアリン酸2-エチルヘキシル	残量	残量	残量	残量	残量
メチルフェニルポリシロキサン		3.0		3.0	
α-オレフィンオリゴマー	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
ラウロイルリジン処理赤色201号	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ラウロイルリジン処理黄色4号	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ラウロイルリジン処理雲母チタン	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
塗布時のつや	◎	◎	○	△	◎
感触	○	◎	△	○	×
保存安定性	○	○	×(※1)	△(※2)	○

※1:45℃で分離及び顔料沈降
※2:45℃で分離気味

[0030] The lip gloss of this invention was excellent in the luster at the time of spreading, a feel, and preservation stability so that clearly from the result of Table 2.
[0031]
Example 4 (casting type solid eye gross)
(Behenic acid / eicosane diacid) Glyceryl 10.0 Micro Crystallin Wax 2.0 Palmitic-acid dextrin 2.0 Polybutene 5.0 The Tori octanoic-acid glyceryl ** Amount Liquid paraffin 20.0 Jojoba oil 10.0 JIKAPURIRU acid propylene glycol 10.0 Iso nonoic acid iso nonyl 5.0 Methyopolysiloxane 10.0 Silica bead 10.0 Polyacrylic acid alkyl 3.0 Red No. 226 0.1 (PET/aluminum/epoxy resin) The end of a laminating 5.0 [0032] The eye gross of an example 4 was excellent in the luster at the time of spreading, a feel, and preservation stability.
[0033]
Example 5 (lip stick)
Mica titanium (1) aluminium lake of 3.0 red No. 104 The 0.4 blue No. 1 aluminium lake The 0.5 orange No. 201 0.2 ceresins A 8.0micro crystallin wax 5.0 paraffin 4.0 hydrogenation polybutene 25.0 isooctane acid cetyl 2.0 (behenic acid / eicosane diacid) glyceryl 5.0 vegetable-property squalane 0.5 natural vitamin E 0.5 oxy-stearin acid octyl 15.0 octyl dodecanol 5.0 Tori (capryl lactam caprin myristin stearin acid) glyceride 5.0 Tori (capryl lactam capric acid) glycerol 10.0 ricinoleic-acid octyldodecyl 10.9
[0034]
Example 6 (foundation)
Candelilla low 2.0 carnauba waxes 1.0 (behenic acid / eicosane diacid) glyceryl A 0.5 monostearin acid polyethylene glycol (45E.O.) 0.6 methyopolysiloxanes (20cs) 6.0 oleic-acid diglycerol 1.5 flow isoparaffin (palm ream 6 by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd.) 15.0 polybutenes 5.0 para dimethyl benzoic-acid 2-ethylhexyl 1.0 isostearic-acid isopropyl ** Amount silicic acid anhydride The end of 0.5 polyethylene 1.0 titanium oxide 16.0 polyethylene processing red ocher A 0.8 polyethylene processing yellow iron oxide 3.5 polyethylene processing black ferrous oxide 0.3 polyethylene processing kaolin 10.0 nylon powder 3.0 polyacrylic-acid alkyl 10.0

[Translation done.]